

Intimations.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.
A DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work published at the Office of this Paper, contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Wladivostok, Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the New Treaties between RUSSIA AND CHINA, BRAZIL AND CHINA, AND

THE KOREAN TREATY, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness, upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1883 contains a complete

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG;

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG, AND A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE IN THIS PUBLICATION IS A CHAPTER ON SPORT, dealing with almost every branch of sport including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

THE WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a *volume* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1883 is Printed on a superior quality of Paper with a NEW FOUNT OF TYPE, specially ordered for the work, from THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY, Red Lion Square, Holborn, London, and bound in a square unvarnished by any work of the kind ever published in the Far East.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the Price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It will have an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1883.

Intimations.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*, and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1883.

M. LEROY-BEAULIEU, the celebrated French economist, in writing of the want of success which has hitherto attended the efforts of France towards successful colonisation, attributes this failure principally to the defective organization of the French colonies, which, in his opinion, suffer from three vices, namely:—the instability of the office of Governor and the nature of his functions, which sometimes include the exercise of an almost absolute power; want of special preparation on the part of the personnel of the governing body; and finally, attachment of the colonies to a ministry by which they are regarded as mere accessories.

M. LEROY-BEAULIEU's observations on the defects of the French system of dealing with the colonial possessions of the great European republic are especially valuable as the calm reflections of a sagacious and cool-headed observer, at a time when questions of grave importance to France are pending in Tunis, Madagascar and Tongking. In our Macao correspondence published in another column the writer singularly enough attributes the decay of the Portuguese possessions in Africa and Asia to exactly the same causes that are stated to have retarded progress in the French colonies.

The following practical remarks of M. LEROY-BEAULIEU are deserving of special attention: "Instability of our colonial government! What is there which is not unstable in France? In our old continent this rapid change of official personages is attended by results less widely inconvenient, but in a colony the case is different. Governors succeed one another with a rapidity which is almost alarming, and often one sets himself to pull down what another has with difficulty built up. Between 1843 and 1860 Senegal, for example, had a dozen Governors, but with the exception of General Faidherbe, who made a sojourn of six or seven years, the others, though doubtless well intentioned, passed too little time in the country to become acquainted with its wants. During the present year (1882), again, the same colony has already seen three or four governors succeed each other. A very grave fact, and one of recent occurrence, bears witness to this governmental mutability. Everybody knows that the Governor of French Cochinchina—M. Merveux—has just been summarily recalled under circumstances of a peculiarly astonishing character. This high officer has always been regarded as an intelligent,

industrious, and energetic man. To-day we have on our hands in the Far East a problem of much importance. It is that of Tongking. To solve it there is need of a skillful man, experienced and resolute. Yet this is the moment chosen to recall the Governor of that place—an official whose rare qualities even his enemies do not dispute. He was guilty, they say, of an arbitrary act. He sent about his business an Inspector of the Civil Service who had just been accredited to himself by the Government. But what they fail to add is that this same Inspector had previously been a subordinate of the Governor, who had reason to complain of him, and had obtained his recall. A few months afterwards he was sent back to Cochinchina in a higher position and with a sort of right of surveillance over the Governor himself, whose enemy he was. No serious administration could commit such a fault as that.

"And who is it that has been named Governor of Cochinchina at the present grave juncture? One of the youngest Prefects of Continental France, who leaves Saint-Etienne to go to Saigon, of which, as yet, he doubtless knows only the name. We desire to think everything favourable of the young Prefect of the Loire, to-day Governor of Cochinchina, but it must be admitted that, for the exercise of his functions at a moment when the Tongking question is particularly pressing, he lacks at least preparation and experience.

"Experience and preparation! These are the wants we find almost everywhere in the personnel of our colonial executive. In Cochinchina a few efforts have been made of recent years to organize an administrative body with some knowledge of the country and its language, and possessing some stability; but in Algiers and elsewhere the personnel of the executive is singularly fantastic, being supplied with recruits from all quarters—unsuccessful actors, ruined speculators on the bourse, and commercial bankrupts, not being excluded. A special personnel ought to be found, and obliged to pass through certain colleges, while guarantees should be given against the effects of our perpetual political mutations and the jealousies or dislikes of our deputies."

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, February 22nd.

THE DISPUTE IN TRIPOLI.
The Porte has ordered the Governor of Tripoli to make preparations. [This message is, to say the least, vague. On the 21st instant, we were informed that an Italian ironclad had been despatched to Tripoli in consequence of an insult having been offered to the Italian Consul there. Information to this effect having reached Constantinople the Sultan has probably either instructed the Governor of Tripoli to make preparations for the reception of the Italian man-of-war, or to offer reparation for the insult offered to the Italian Consul.—Ed. H.K. Telegraph.]

A NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

A New French Ministry has been formed under the presidency of M. Jules Ferry.

PARLIAMENTARY.

A long and animated debate has taken place in the House of Commons regarding the Reply to the Royal Address.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A LODGE of Emergency of United Service, No. 1341, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening at 7-30 for 8 o'clock precisely.

We are informed by the Agents, (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) that the French steamer *Amirique*, from Marseilles, and intermediate ports, left Saigon yesterday for Hongkong.

ANOTHER Good Man Gone Wrong!—We (*Mercury*) are sorry to hear that a young man who distinguished himself as a shipping reporter in Shanghai, and recently went home, has now joined the editorial staff of the *War Cry*—the organ of the Salvation Army! We are not sorry for him, but for the *War Cry*.

We would remind our readers that the members of the Italian Opera Company will give a special entertainment at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening for the benefit of Signora Sillini and Signora Bertolini. A varied and most attractive programme has been announced, and as this will be the last appearance of these popular artists we trust there will be a large audience.

The Clerk of Councils has received the Commands of His Excellency The Officer Administering the Government to summon a Meeting of the Legislative Council for Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 2.30 p.m. The following is the Agenda—

- (1) Consideration of the Jury List for 1883.
- (2) Second reading of a Bill to amend the Mahomedan Cemetery Ordinance (No. 1867).
- (3) Second reading of a Bill entitled the Companies Ordinance Amendment Ordinance, 1883.

Says the Shanghai *Mercury* of the 17th inst.—Sickness seems to be very prevalent in the Settlement, and we regret to say that deaths have been very numerous of late. Yesterday Mr. L. M. Hughes, C.E., Assistant Engineer of the Shanghai Waterworks, died very suddenly. He went to bed at 10 o'clock on Thursday night and was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. He was buried this afternoon. Mr. John Moulton, late of the I. M. Customs, died at 7 o'clock this morning; he had been ill for some time. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon. Mr. A. Silverthorne, late proprietor of the *Enquirer* and "The Point," died this morning after a long illness. He is an old friend, and well-known and respected here. His funeral will also take place to-morrow afternoon.

THE statement in this morning's *Daily Press* that Mr. Tennant, the rider of Helios in the Consolation Stakes at yesterday's races, raised a protest against the winner, Allegro, on the ground of a foul, but that the claim was not allowed, is entirely without foundation. Mr. Tennant made no formal complaint of any kind, nor was any question of foul riding brought before the Stewards. The well known Foochow horseman on returning to stable asserted privately that Mr. Brandt, the rider of Allegro, had bored him on to the rails; but as this happened close upon three quarters of a mile from home, and could have had no possible influence on the result of the race, seeing that the winner was never headed after the first three hundred yards whilst Helios had a clear course to himself for more than half a mile, and then only finished a bad third, it could not possibly form grounds for an objection, and as a matter of fact no objection was ever lodged or contemplated.

CATS are very useful animals in a house where the merry mouse maketh his home. They are also of no little value as scavengers in the scullery; but it is clear we have not yet learned the whole of the virtues and powers of the domestic feline. The latest use to which the feline race has been put is that of detecting the escape of sewer gas. A lady living at Boston was constantly troubled with an offensive smell in her sitting-room. She called into requisition the services of a plumber, then a builder, and next an architect, but nothing could be discovered. Then she went upstairs and poured a quantity of peppermint down the water-closet. Immediately afterwards she found the apartment in question redolent of that pungent spirit. Still no leak could be found. Determined to try one more experiment she borrowed a couple of cats from a neighbour and shut them up in the sitting-room. Now, cats are extremely fond of the odour of valerian. The good lady, therefore, purchased a quantity of oil of valerian and poured that down the closet. In a little while the two pussy cats began to purr and to rub themselves against the door of a cupboard. The door was opened and the tabbies entered, jumped upon a shelf, and began to scratch against the plaster. [The wall was subsequently opened, and the wise-pipe found to be broken in two. Cats should now be at a premium for sanitary engineering purposes.]

FICTION writers in search of a new sensation should have been at the Woolwich Police-court the other week, when Mr. James Boon was publicly charged with assaulting one Margaret Chapman. According to the evidence, which reads like a page from a humorous Zola, had been well deodorised, but was still left unique in the way of telling an out-of-the-way tale. Mrs. Margaret went to Mr. Boon's house to do a day's washing. This was as innocent, to all appearance, as the entrance of the wooden horse into Troy, but, as from the latter, "innumerable woes did spring." About mid-day, according to the complainant, Mr. Boon gave her a glass of spirits, which took such effect that she remembered no more until the evening, when she found herself lying upon the floor without any surplusage of fashion's garments upon her, and the defendant pouring water over her from a pail. Nor was this all. According to Mrs. Margaret, Mr. Boon had stripped her of everything, and beat her with some weapon about the body until she was covered with bruises. After this moving story it seemed only fair to give Mr. Boon a hearing, and if those gentle-souled men, the reporters, are to be trusted, some extraordinary revelations were made. Mr. Boon, to commence with, did not deny giving the dame a glass of something. He gave her a glass of stout with her luncheon, and afterwards a glass of brandy. He went out in the afternoon, and when he returned he found that she had drunk a pint of rum, and was in a shocking state of intoxication. This was certainly dreadful, but not so dreadful as the rest of Mr. Boon's tale as told to plying justices. Mrs. Margaret, according to the speaker, indeed, "had stripped herself and tried to go to bed, but fell helplessly on the floor, and he then bathed her with some cold water, spilling his new carpet, and also tried to bring her to her senses by flogging her, but she refused to be hit. He then threw her out of the window. He tied a rope round her feet, but could not drag her out of the room, and, after giving her some more water, she got up and walked into the street just as she was. He was so disgusted that if he could have got a gun he would have shot her. All that he could do was to send for a cab and get her away." The picture of the application of that hot frying-pan, and the spilt carpet, is one of the oddest which has ever been viewed by an astonished magistrate.

TIENTSIN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Your paper is the only one that has reached me or my friends, for I hear that those connected with your contemporaries have refused to send them on account of the high charge made by the Customs Postal Authorities. The community have settled down for their winter holidays, employing themselves in skating, kettledrums, foot ball, paper bunts, theatricals at the Temperance Hall, &c., not having other events such as last year, Corea and Tongking, to talk about, and to excite foreigners and natives alike. Telegrams now and then arrive, but there has been no official communication since the day before yesterday when news reached here that the troops at the Eastern Tientsin had mutinied. Some say they are the Manchou troops, others that they are the Hungh-chang troops; their numbers are variously reported from 3,000 to 10,000. It is said they have passed through Shang Hai Kwan into Shinking, and taken every thing they could lay their hands on of any value. One thing is certain that there is a mutiny. Yesterday a coffin was brought in containing the body of some official by the name of Li, whom the soldiers had robbed and beheaded. The mutiny had reached the province, who resides at Liou Tai, left on the 23rd for the scene of the mutiny, to endeavour to restore order, and I sincerely hope he will succeed. It is the old story, only ten months' pay for a year's service.

HONGKONG RACES, 1883.

OFF DAY, SATURDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1883.

We append the results of this afternoon's races without comment. A full description of the various events, with some other interesting particulars, will appear in our next issue.

STARPLE CHASE.—Entrance \$5, with \$100 added.—for all Ponies. Weight for inches with 7 lbs. extra. Twice round. Post Entries.

Captain Lindsay's gr. Dalhousie.....Owner 1
Mr. F. S. Gordon's gr. Ghillie Callum Mr. Gun 2
Mr. Paul's ch. Chatterbox.....Mr. Nickels 3
Mr. Kerfoot's gr. Cobnut.....Mr. Reynell 4
Won easily by six lengths; a bad third.

AMASSADOR CUP, value \$100, for beaten griffins; weight for inches. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. R. Fraser-Smith's blk. Cutty Sark.....Mr. Gun 1
Mr. F. S. Gordon's roan Scotch Reel.....Mr. Brandt 2

Cutty Sark made all the running and won by three quarters of a length.

CHAMPION MAFOO'S RACE, for all winning ponies; catch weights. One Mile.

Mr. F. S. Gordon's gr. Allegro.....Tom Cannon 1
Mr. R. Fraser-Smith's b. Second Violin.....Schumann 2

Mr. Paul's ch. Sunlight.....Ailing 3
Mr. Paul's ch. Reel.....Punch 4

Major Bagatello's gr. Wild Wall.....Ailing 5
Mr. Paul's ch. Monteruma.....Toad 6

Mr. Henry's spid. Too Too.....John Scott 7
Won cleverly by a length and a half. Second Violin beating Sunlight by a short head in the last stride.

MAFOO'S RACE, for beaten ponies; catch weights. Once round.

Mr. Paul's br. Shamrock.....Horse 1
Mr. F. S. Gordon's gr. Gang Forward.....Schumann 2

Mr. York's gr. Helios.....Ailing 3
Mr. Vaul's wh. Sunshine.....Punch 4

Mr. W. M. Morgan's wh. Pearl.....Joe 5
Mr. Bromhead's gr. Castigator.....John Scott 6

Mr. Henry's dun. Cubit.....John Scott 7
Mr. R. Fraser-Smith's blk. Cutty Sark.....Tom Cannon 8

Won very cleverly by three parts of a length; Helios a fair third.

THE OPAL CUP, for beaten subscription griffins; weight for inches; six furlongs.

Mr. W. M. Morgan's dun Faugh-a-ballagh.....Mr. Nickels 1
Capt. Davis' dun Buggins.....Mr. Sampson 2

Mr. R. Fraser-Smith's gr. Darnley Mr. Brandt 3
Mr. Neptune's blk. Malcriado.....Mr. Reynell 4

Won cleverly by half a length; a head between second and third.

STEERPLE CHASE.—Entrance \$5, with \$100 added.—for Ponies that have never won a Race or STEERPLE CHASE in Hongkong, China or Japan. From about the Quarter-Mile Post once round and in. Post Entries.

Mr. Paul's gr. Chatterbox.....Mr. Nickels 1
Mr. R. Fraser-Smith's roan Scotch Reel.....Mr. Gun 2

Mr. Bromhead's gr. Blunder Blas.....Mr. Porter 3
Won very easily; a bad third.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, 22nd February, 1883.

The late decree relieving Governor Graça from his responsibilities, and appointing Captain Roia to the governorship of Macao is attracting the attention of the public and is being commented on by our local press. Very little is known of the administrative attainments of the new governor, but a great deal may be surmised, considering his utter ignorance of governmental and diplomatic matters. It is said that his appointment was simply due to Court influence, and that the late Minister of Marine and Colonies was compelled to resign for having resisted that spirit of patronage which brought about the worthy Captain's shallow candidature to the governorship of Macao. It is a wonder how such nominations can take place in an enlightened and free country. A mere subordinate cavalry officer, without the slightest acquaintance with diplomatic matters and international law is gazetted governor of a colony where both civil and international questions are surrounded with the gravest difficulties and exposed to the severest criticism. The conclusion every sensible man is drawing from this appointment of the Lisbon Government is that Portugal is aiming at the utter destruction of her colonies, and that the day is not far distant when she will see her wishes realized.

The *Correio de Macao* of the 18th inst. points out in forcible language the difficulties attending the proper performance of the duties attaching to the office of Governor of Macao. It being known that Chinese subjects are dealt with here in a manner entirely different from the Portuguese, and that the Canton authorities often interfere with our Chinese court of justice, in demanding explanations of the imprisonment of certain Chinese subjects, it is asked how a purely unsympathetic non-competent Governor can be entrusted with so many thorny administrative questions, and how he will be able to solve these difficulties in a satisfactory manner, the present Governor having already given proof of his subservience to the illegal demands from Canton. As the Governor of Macao is also Minister Plenipotentiary to the Courts of China, Japan and Siam, it is again asked, how a subordinate military officer, without the slightest acquaintance with affairs diplomatic or international law will be able to face the grand problem of Portuguese sovereignty over Macao, should astute Prince Kung feel inclined to renege the old question and demand its settlement.

The *Macao* of to-day's date contains very important extracts about the improvement of the harbour of Macao, a subject of the most importance, but one which both the local and the home governments seem to enjoy the sleep of the just. It is noteworthy that even the Hongkong and Canton Co.'s boats, drawing less than seven feet of water, find it difficult to enter into and go from the Macao bar, at low water; that Chinese junks which frequented this port are now dropping down the sea-charts in search of a better anchorage, that even the second type anchorage is being deserted by vessels; that the occasional Italian steamships are as a rule stuck in the mud during a low tide; and that the Portuguese gunboat *Tamara* is often grinding the bed of the river, which has been from two feet and a half to three feet

within five years, through the alluvial deposits of the neighbouring rice fields washed down by the current.

The *Independence* of the 21st instant comments on the deficit naval force that is stationed at Macao and regrets that so much money should be yearly sent from our Treasury to the Home Government, without the slightest improvement being effected in our marine. It recommends the construction of more gunboats and laments the lavish expenditure this colony has been making for repairs to a small cruiser stationed at Timor.

In a sub-letter, *Independence* briefly reviews Governor Graça's administrative mistakes, commencing with the notorious Piman-Graça scandal, and handles His Excellency rather roughly for his supineness in allowing the Chinese custom to do their worst in Portuguese waters. A *stroke* was given at the Theatre the other night in honour of Dr. Gomes da Silva, who leaves for Timor shortly.

JULES FERRY.

M. Jules Ferry, the new French Premier was born at Saint-Diz (Vosges) on April 5th, 1832, which makes him close upon 51 years of age. Educated for the legal profession he studied law in Paris, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He joined the group of young lawyers who aided the *Deputes* in making a new constitution for the Empire, and he was one of those condemned in the famous trial of the "thirteen" (1864). He also became connected with journalism, and he published, in 1863, a pamphlet entitled "La Loi Electorale," in which he exposed the method so persistently practised under the Empire, of electing official candidates. He joined the staff of the *Temps* in 1865, and won new renown for himself by contributing to that journal a series of articles on current politics, as well as by the terrible analysis which he bestowed upon the accounts of Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, who was then occupied in rebuilding Paris, and who consequently handled very large sums of money. These latter articles were republished in book form, under the title of "Comptes Fantastiques d'Haussmann." He had previously made, in 1863, an unsuccessful attempt to secure his election to the Corps Legislatif, but in 1869 he was better known, and he was elected, on a second scrutiny, by 15,729 votes, from the 11th circonscription of the Seine, and he took his seat among the members of the Left. He was a member of several important commissions, including that which was appointed to consider the extraordinary budget of the city of Paris. Among the propositions submitted by him to the Chamber was one relating to the election of the Municipal Council of Paris, and another for abolishing the jurisdiction of the High Court of Justice, which had just acquitted Prince Pierre Bonaparte. He was one of the deputies of the Left who demanded the dissolution of the Corps Legislatif, on the ground that it no longer represented the majority in the country. On the occasion of this demand he engaged in a heated discussion with Emile Olivier, in which he reproached the latter with having dishonoured his father's name, and for having brought discredit on Republican fidelity. Foreseeing that the war with Prussia would be disastrous, he, with his colleagues of the Left, voted against the fatal declaration. At the Revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he and the other Paris Deputies were proclaimed members of the Government of the National Defence, located at the Hotel de Ville. On the 13th he was appointed Secretary to the Government, and on the 16th he was charged with the administration of the Department of the Seine. When the Communal Insurrection of Oct. 31, 1870, occurred, he placed himself at the head of the column which he charged the rioters at the Hotel de Ville, whom he summoned to retire. Delecluze and other leaders of the movement offered to retire, provided their lives and the lives of their men might be spared. Mr. Ferry consented to allow those rioters who were in the Hotel de Ville to leave it, and he at once took possession of the building. The rioters, however, remained there, and Mr. Ferry, was arrested by the Communists; but in a very short time he was released by the National Guards, and he then succeeded in putting down the insurrectionists. Subsequently he was delegated to the central majority of Paris, after the resignation of M. Arago (Nov. 15, 1870). In this capacity he presided over the assembly of "mayors," which, on January 8, 1871, decided on the distribution of rations of bread, and two days later he issued a decree authorizing a search to be made for articles of food in the houses of absent persons. On January 22nd he was a second time called upon to resist a body of insurgents, who engaged at the defeat of the French armies in the sortie on Montmartre and Buzenval, attacked the Hotel de Ville, with the intention of overthrowing the Government of the National Defence. This was the closing episode of the siege, for Paris capitulated four days later. At the elections of February 8th, 1871, Mr. Ferry was elected one of the representatives of the department of the Vosges, and thereupon he resigned his functions. A member of the Government of the Defence and administrator of the department of the Seine, although he retained the latter office, provisionally until the 18th of March. After the second siege and the entry of the troops into Paris, M. Thiers nominated him Prefect of the Seine (May 24th), but the appointment gave rise to so much hostile feeling, that Mr. Ferry resigned after ten days, and was succeeded by M. Louis Veuillot. Subsequently it was understood that Mr. Ferry would be sent as Ambassador to Washington, but the proposed appointment was so unpopular that it was never officially announced. He was, however, sent as Minister to Athens (May, 1872). After holding that appointment for a year he resigned it, and resumed his place in the ranks of the "Republican Left," of which he became President of the Bureau, in May, 1873. He was re-elected to the assembly in May, 1876, and was re-elected for the second time in 1879, and October, 1879. He was elected a member of the Council General of the Vosges in 1871, and for some time he was vice-president of that body.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL, with the next French mail, passed Cape St. James, on Friday, the 23rd instant, and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 26th inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL, with the next American mail, will leave Yokohama on the 22nd instant, at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 26th inst.

THE SINGAPORE MAIL, with the next Singapore mail, will leave Singapore on the 23rd inst., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 26th inst.

THE STEAMER *Albatross*, left Sydney on the 19th inst., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 26th inst.

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